

Colchicine Each 20 cc. contain a sterile solution of Sodium Salicylate
31 gr. Sodium Iodide 31 gr. Colchicine 0.65 gr."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Sodium Salicylate and Iodide with Colchicine," a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the standard set forth in such compendium.

Further adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), in the case of some of the ampuls (15.5 grain strength), a substance, aminophylline, had been substituted in whole or in part for the article.

DISPOSITION: August 12, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3807. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin C tonic. U. S. v. 139 Bottles
* * *. (F. D. C. No. 32555. Sample No. 23469-L.)

LABEL FILED: February 29, 1952, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 11, 1951, by Kegan Laboratory, Inc., from Englewood, N. J.

PRODUCT: 139 8-ounce bottles of *vitamin C tonic* at Brooklyn, N. Y. Analysis showed that the product contained approximately 21 percent of the declared amount of vitamin C.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "C-Tone Natural Vitamin C Tonic * * * Each day's supply of 4 tablespoons furnishes: Natural Vitamin C 250 Mg."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, 250 mg. of vitamin C. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "4 tablespoons furnishes: Natural Vitamin C 250 Mg." was false and misleading as applied to the article, which furnished less than the stated amount of vitamin C. The article was adulterated and misbranded in the above respects while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statements "C-Tone rapidly builds up bodily stores of this essential vitamin, deficiency of which may contribute to many chronic ailments * * * to help reduce irritations in the stomach and intestinal tract" were false and misleading since the article was not effective to prevent and correct many chronic ailments and to reduce irritation in the stomach and intestinal tract. The article was misbranded in this respect when introduced into and while in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: October 27, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3808. Adulteration and misbranding of powdered hand soap. U. S. v. 7 Cartons, etc. (F. D. C. No. 29374. Sample No. 57038-K.)

LABEL FILED: June 28, 1950, Eastern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 30, 1950, by the Sanitary Soap Co., from Paterson, N. J.

PRODUCT: 7 cartons, each containing 6 5-pound packages, of *powdered hand soap* at Brooklyn, N. Y., together with a number of leaflets entitled "The Best Hand Soap In The World." Bacteriological tests of the product showed that it was not antiseptic.

LABEL, IN PART: "Antiseptic Lanelle Powdered Hand Soap."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess since it was not antiseptic.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following statements in the labeling of the article were false and misleading: (Package label) "Antiseptic Lanelle is highly germicidal. It kills germs on contact. It is especially deadly against the most common disease, infection spreading germs. Lanelle will serve as real protection against dermatitis and occupational skin infections. * * * use antiseptic Lanelle daily for protection against disease and infection * * * Antiseptic Lanelle's germicidal lather. * * * protection against infection. Plus another wonderful ingredient which greatly activates the lanolin, * * * All Antiseptic Lanelle's germicidal, * * * values have been proven by unbiased laboratory tests made with America's largest testing laboratories. * * * Germ Killing * * *" and (leaflet entitled "The Best Hand Soap In the World") "* * * Germicidal—positive medical protection against skin infection * * *." These statements represented and suggested that the article was antiseptic, whereas it was not antiseptic.

DISPOSITION: November 10, 1952. The Sanitary Soap Co., claimant, filed an answer denying the adulteration and misbranding of the product as alleged and served written interrogatories upon the Government which were answered. Thereafter, the claimant consented to the entry of a decree, as prayed for in the libel. Accordingly, judgment of condemnation was entered, and the court ordered that the product be destroyed.

3809. Adulteration and misbranding of clinical thermometers. U. S. v. 105 Clinical Thermometers. (F. D. C. No. 33314. Sample No. 3731-L.)

LIBEL FILED: June 27, 1952, Eastern District of Virginia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 18, 1952, by the Dependable Thermometer Co., from Bronx, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 105 *clinical thermometers* at Norfolk, Va. Examination of 15 thermometers taken from the shipment showed that one was a hard shaker; that one failed to meet the test for retreating index; and that eight lost the pigment, in a water bath, from 1 to 19 of the engraved graduation marks.

LABEL, IN PART: (Carton) "One Certified Fever Thermometer * * * Type Rectal."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the quality of the article fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, "in compliance with the specifications of the National Bureau of Standards."

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "GUARANTEE—This thermometer * * * Manufactured and tested in compliance with the specifications of the National Bureau of Standards * * *" was false and misleading since the article did not comply with such specifications.

DISPOSITION: October 10, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction

DRUGS AND DEVICES ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF FALSE AND MISLEADING CLAIMS

DRUGS FOR HUMAN USE

3810. Misbranding of S-L-Gran (soya lecithin) U. S. v. 53 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33260. Sample No. 1979-L.)